

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI  
EASTERN DIVISION**

**SAMMIE DURANT,**

**PETITIONER**

**V.**

**NO. 1:05CV314-M-D**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, ET AL,**

**RESPONDENTS**

**O P I N I O N**

This cause comes before the court on the petition of Sammie Durant for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner states that he was convicted, in accordance with his plea of guilty, in the Circuit Court of Lowndes County, Mississippi, of possession of cocaine with intent to distribute. He was sentenced on May 11, 1988, to 10 years imprisonment.

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Public Law No. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214) (hereinafter, the AEDPA), which was signed into law on April 24, 1996, amended habeas corpus procedure in several different ways. Before the AEDPA there was no specific statute of limitations provision. The AEDPA provided such a limitation, codified at 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1):

(d)(1) 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of

(A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

(B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing such State action;

(C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and

- made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or
- (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.
- (2) The time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.

Accordingly, unless the narrow exceptions of § 2244(d)(1)(B-D) apply, the AEDPA requires that a federal habeas corpus petition be filed within one year of the date that the petitioner's judgment of conviction becomes final, subject to tolling for the period when a properly filed motion for post-conviction relief is pending in state court. *See, e.g., Cantu-Tzin*, 162 F.3d 295 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998), *cert. Denied*, 119 S.Ct. 847 (1999); *Sonnier v. Johnson*, 161 F.3d 941, 944 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998); *Flanagan v. Johnson*, 154 F.3d 196, n.1 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998); *se also, Hoggro v. Boone*, 150 F.3d 1223, 1226 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998) (2244(d)(2) requires federal courts to toll the time spent in state court post-conviction litigation).

There is no direct appeal from a guilty plea under Mississippi law. *See* Miss. Code Ann. § 99-35-101. Hence, petitioner's judgment became final on June 10, 1988, 30 days after he was sentenced on his guilty plea. *See Roberts v. Cockrell*, 319 F.3d 690 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).<sup>1</sup> Consequently, unless petitioner filed a "properly filed" application on or before June 10, 1989, to toll the period of limitation, any habeas corpus petition challenging the convictions would be filed too late. *See*

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<sup>1</sup> The Mississippi State Court allows one exception to the statutory prohibition to direct appeals from guilty pleas: an appeal from a guilty plea within 30 days may be taken when the issue concerned an alleged illegal sentence. *See Burns v. State*, 344 So.2d 1189 (Miss. 1977). Petitioner did not file such an appeal.

*Flanagan v. Johnson*, 154 F.3d 196, 201 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998). Petitioner states that he filed no post-conviction motions. Accordingly, the tolling portion of § 2244(d)(2) is not applicable in this case.

The petition filed in this court on December 5, 2005 was filed approximately 16 and one-half years after the allowable time. Petitioner cites no “rare and exceptional” circumstances to warrant equitable tolling.<sup>2</sup> Consequently, the petition must be dismissed with prejudice as untimely filed.

A final judgment in accordance with this opinion will be entered.

THIS the 7th day of December, 2005.

/s/ Michael P. Mills  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

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<sup>2</sup> Petitioner was not actively misled nor prevented in some extraordinary way from asserting his rights. See *Ott v. Johnson*, 192 F.3d 510, at 513-14 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999).